THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 3rd November.

THE discovery of the frauds on the Nizam's treasury has been followed by punishment swift and severe. The first to be tried was the clerk, and one of his chief accomplices Jaya Rao, a retired Deputy Accountant-General, has now been sentenced to ten years and a fine of Rs 5,000. But the authorities are by no means satisfied that they have reached the bottom in this enquiry, and suspicion is causing considerable consternation in some circles in the city.

WITH reference to the coming contest, between Sir Kurshed Jah and Sir Asman Jah, the *Deccan Times* states that they extend beyond the seizure of the former noble's estates by the Minister, and that they embrace the absorption by Sir Asman Jah of several estates of real and personal property left by the intestate deceased members of the Shams-ul-Umra family, to which Sir Kurshed Jah and his brother only, it is said, were entitled, and from inheriting which Sir Asman Jah was, by Mahomedan law, prohibited, his father having died during the life-time of his grandfather. These disputes are so varied and complicated that it is rumoured His Highness declines to have anything to do with them, and that consequently the settlement of these matters will be undertaken by an English High Court Judge, who will be selected by the Resident at the request of the Nizam and Sir Kurshed Jah. We learn that the papers containing the latter nobleman's charges and claims against Sir Asman Jah will be laid before the Resident in the course of a few days.

THE *Mahomedan Observer* hears that a disagreement has arisen between Hindoos and Mahomedans at Purulia in the district of Manbhoom, caused by the erection of a temple of Siva in the close vicinity of an old standing mosque. It is said that the Mahomedans promptly laid their protest before the Deputy Commissioner, who, after a personal enquiry on the spot, and on receiving from the owner of the mosque, a respectable and wealthy landlady, an offer to pay the entire cost of the construction of the temple and its subsequent demolition and removal from the neighbourhood of the mosque, with a free grant of land, ordered, within a specific space of time, the request of the lady-owner of the mosque to be fully complied with, but the order has not yet been carried out. The attention of the authorities is invited to the present state of affairs in Purulia.

AN up-country paper states that "although the line from Umballa to Kalka is not yet open to public traffic, the people in the neighbourhood have already taken to the idea that trains can be wrecked and there have been several attempts, fortunately detected in time, to effect this purpose. On one occasion the plates were carefully loosened, on another a girder was placed across the rails, and so on. The mischief is supposed with every probability to proceed from a village in Patiala territory, the people of which chose to be offended at the engineers not putting a level crossing exactly where they wanted it, though there are two in the immediate neighbourhood; but as yet the crime has not been brought home to any particular person. As at the place where the attempts have been made the line runs along a gradient of 1 in 40, it is to be hoped that any tendency to interfere with it will have been effectually repressed by the time that the railway opens in February." The people of this village in Patiala territory, or whosoever they are, appear to be in need of a sharp lesson.

TELEGRAMS received at Lisbon on October 16 from Mozambique state that, on September 14, Mr. Colquhoun, on behalf of the British South African Company, concluded a treaty, for the cession of the territories of the Manica country, with the petty King Mutaca who is subject to Gungunhama, a vassal of Portugal. Senhor Rezende and other Portuguese, as well as two natives, entered a written protest against the cession, declaring that Mutaca had no power to dispose of the territories. Mr. Colquhoun replied that he had merely carried out his instructions. He also occupied a certain district near the sources of the Save, with the consent of the High Commissioners in South Africa and the British and Portuguese Governments.

Tuesday, 4th November.

MR W. S. CAINE spoke at Bradford on October 9 upon Indian affairs. We quote from the speech as follows:—"After commenting upon the fast increase in national spirit in India, and the fact that the Natives had sent £2,500. to England for the prosecution of the cause, he said that the conditions of Government were such that a leader of the Calcutta bar who occupied the same legal position as Sir Charles Russell had positively no vote upon the affairs of his own country. The danger of losing India, if any, lay not in the danger of a Russian invasion, but in the refusal of reasonable demands to the educated Natives."

To popularise Military Service, regulations have been laid down for the employment of pensioned Indian soldiers in civil capacities.

DR. PENTECOST with his party of fellow-workers is expected to reach Calcutta on the 25th November.

HER MAJESTY the Queen is said to keep herself always fully informed of the progress of the Lady Dufferin Fund.

A BOARD of Commissioners was recently appointed to inquire into the condition of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. From what they observed and heard, the Board declared that the Institution was of great value to the country, and that the course of study is a good preparation for a military career. This opinion is favourable to the establishment of a Military College like that at Sandhurst in India.

THE *Pioneer* says:—'It is a remarkable fact that while Russia is opening out new markets for her commerce in Central Asia, she is steadily losing those she has long held in China. Some statistics on the subject, supplied by the British Embassy at St Petersburg, have just been issued by the Foreign Office. From these it appears that the value of Russian goods, exported to China by way of Kiakhta last year, was only one-thirtieth of the value of twenty years ago; while five years ago, the total was half as much again. The imports to Russia from China are also declining, having fallen from twenty five million roubles' worth in 1887 to about fourteen million roubles' worth last year. It is true that in the case of the exports from China, the decrease overland is partly made up by shipments *via* the Suez Canal, large consignments, of tea being now sent by sea to Odessa; but taking the trade of the two countries as a whole, there can be no question that Russian goods have been to great extent ousted from the China market."

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held the other day, and which was very largely attended, a proposition to confer on the University the power to cancel degrees and certificates was, after an animated debate, lost by a majority of three. Under certain limitations, the Senate was asked to declare that if any person who has obtained a degree of the University, or a certificate of having passed any examination held by the University, is convicted of a criminal offence by a court of law, or if such person is guilty of disgraceful conduct, it shall be competent for the University, after enquiring into the circumstances of the offence, to deprive such person of his degree, or cancel the certificate of his having passed an examination. The resolution was moved by Mr. Justice Shephard in the absence of Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer.

THE Zhob force has moved out again from Aposa towards the Shirani country. On the morning of the 30th, ultimo, a cavalry reconnaisance party from the Draband Column came into collision with a group of about 40 Shadizai Shiranis, who opposed their advance at the entrance of the Draband Pass. The Shiranis were dislodged with a loss of three killed and several wounded, without any causualty on our side. The force was to occupy the Pass on the 31st ultimo.

Advices from Erzeroum which had reached England early in October represent the situation there as very serious. The massing of Russian troops on the frontier continues, and it is stated that 72,000 men are concentrated there. The Turks fear an attack will shortly be made, and are putting the Kurds in eadiness to offer resistance.

Wednesday, 5th November.

"NOTES on India, and Dysentery in Natives" is the subject of an article in the October number of *The Provincial Medical Journal*, by Dr. W. H. Pearse, senior physician to the Plymouth Public Dispensary. The author deals exhaustively with the malady and its treatment in the case of Indian natives, and his experiences in dealing with the disease will have an interest for all engaged in the medical profession. During a voyage many years ago, from Calcutta to Demerara, in a vessel containing over 400 souls, Dr. Pearse made notes of fifty-three males of the average age of twenty-four years, and of three females of the average age of seventeen years, who suffered acute dysentery, and who were treated with ipecac. They all did well, and most of them were rapidly well again. Although in this article Dr. Pearse confines his account to one ship only, he states that on many other similar occasions he found that ipecac was the right remedy, and the results of this treatment, he says, used to be a matter of surprise and delight to him.

A SHANGHAI paper says that much indecision prevails at Pekin about raising the loan which is so badly needed in many directions The Chinese Government wishes to borrow, at least it says it does; a number of European financiers in Pekin are willing to lend but only on condition that an Imperial Decree is issued and this the Government for some reason or other are unwilling to give and thus the matter hangs fire. If one is to judge from the accounts in the Chinese papers of the financial condition of the Government, it would be thought that it would be only too glad to borrow. The Imperial household is hard up; a great part of the soldiery have not been paid for some time: there is danger of famine in at least two provinces; considerable areas of the country are under water and money is also needed for the strategic railway through Manchuria; but none is forth-coming. Famine, floods, poverty, rebellious tributaries, fears of invasion, unpaid soldiers, and a costly navy, are even staring China in the face, and its rulers have run mad with their sore trials.

A Bangalore paper calculates that from two miles of length in Kolar 90 lakhs of rupees' worth of gold have been extracted within the last two years, and that from surface down to a depth of only 1,000 feet the reef will return 1,000 lakhs of rupees' worth of gold. Speaking of this a contemporary indulges in the following reverie:—"Mysore is covered with auriferous reef—hundreds of square miles of country being proved by competent geologists to be gold-bearing—showing signs of extensive working in ancient days. Knowing all this, the stories of hundreds of camel loads of gold taken at the sacking of Dwarasamudra in Hassan can no longer be regarded as myth or the result of exaggeration on the part of the Mahomedan historian of the middle ages."

THE Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma gave his judgment in the appeal of the Pyawbwe dacoits, five of whom had been sentenced to death, and the others to penal servitude for life for the murder of a Police Inspector, near Rangoon, on May last. The life sentences on two of the accused were reversed, and the prisoners were acquitted; all the sentences of death were changed to penal servitude for life. In his judgment, the Commissioner said that the charges against the Police of extorting confessions by continued ill-treatment of the prisoners had broken down completely.

No less than 41,915 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of October, 1890, the total being made up of 798 male and 285 female Europeans, and of 32,462 male and 8,370 female Natives of India. The daily average during the 21 days on which the Institution was open to the general public, was 1,995.

A CURIOUS law suit is pending at Rome. When the Prince of Naples started for his journey to Russia and Germany, he assumed the title of Count of Pollenza. A Signor Porro, a man in modest circumstances, has brought an action against the Prince for assuming a title which he asserts is his own. The Signor claims to be the legitimate descendant of the Count of Pollenza, and he demands an indemnity from the Royal Household.

Thursday, 6th November.

DR. M ANNA, Physician to Rama Varma Dispensary, Madras, suggests the following remedy for *hiccup*:—A new and wonderful method of suddenly cutting short *hiccup* is worthy of remembrance. Close both ears with the ends of the index-fingers with a moderate pressure. At the same time, drink a small quantity of some liquid, no matter what, in repeated potions, the liquid being held to your mouth by a second person in a cup or glass. The *hiccup* will then instantly stop. I treated nearly thirty cases successfully."

SMOKERS will be interested in the following:—Smoking, says a doctor, is not such an injurious and dangerous habit as has been described. All diseases are caused by germs; there can be no life except what comes from life. Now, a person who smokes uses one of the best germicides and antiseptics; he is protected from the invasion of disease, and is, as a matter of fact, less liable to contract disease than the man who does not smoke. "During the war I was in charge of over 5,000 soldiers at the post in Florida; there were marshes near by, and the dysentery broke out among the troops, raging with great virulence. I noticed that all the Irishmen who went about with clay pipes in their mouths did not contract the disease. I smoked all the time, and was free from it. So that smoking, instead of being objectionable, is in reality a good protective against disease; and then there is so much comfort and satisfaction in it that really the benefit is great. I have always smoked, and believe it is a good thing."

SINCE the death of Prince Albert, it is said, the Queen never wears any ornaments except two enamel bracelets, each of which is the setting for a portrait. In the bracelet for the right arm (says "Marjorie" in *Woman*) is the likeness of the Prince Consort, and in the left that of Her Majesty's youngest great grandchild. For some time Princess Feodora of Meningen held the place of honour; then the little sons of the Emperor of Germany had their turn. Now it is the Greek Prince, the infant son of Princess Sophie, whose picture has been chosen. The Queen says:—"On the right wrist I carry my first and greatest love, on the left the last bud that it has pleased God to allow me to look upon."

THE Australian strike is showing signs of approaching collapse, though the action of the strikers is increasingly violent. The Government dislodged by means of troops and police a party of five hundred strikers who had seized a coal mine where free labourers were employed. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, declared in Parliament that the strike was more disastrous than a bombardment. The action of the obstructive party was almost tantamount to a revolution. The Government were determined that law should remain supreme The strikers have called upon the London unions to lend them £20,000, but the unions exhibit no alacrity, and have postponed their decision to next week, evidently expecting the strike to collapse in the meantime.

THE Bhownagar Durbar has issued a resolution regarding the officials recently tried by a Commission in connection with the defamation cases. It dismisses two and confiscates their *inams* In two other cases the control of the *inams* in the possession of the accused persons is permanently resumed by the State, but the durbar will consider any application for compensation based on any improvement of the land carried out by the present holders. One of the accused is acquitted The resolution concludes as follows:—"We trust that the disgrace which the proceedings terminating with this order must involve in the cases of the offenders hereby dealt with, will operate as an effectual warning to all similarly evil-disposed subjects of the State, and that they will not attempt to further their own ambition and to make a path for themselves to power by maligning us and our advisers for the time being. Such devices in times past may have proved successful, but it is our fixed resolve that for the future they shall not only fail, but that the authors of them shall be promptly and sternly punished. In this instance we trust that the clemency which we have shown in determining the measure of punishment will not be misunderstood by the offenders, and that their future conduct will prove it to have been well bestowed."

MANY defamation cases (a Punjab correspondent states) are now pending in the Rawalpindi courts, besides the action for assault brought by the Roman Catholic Chaplain against Major Blake. The latter brings actions for defamation against the Chaplain, against a local paper, and against Mrs. Algar, the wife of an Assistant Engineer. All these cases arise out of the marriage of Major Blake's daughter and the scene in the chaples.

Friday, 7th November.

IT is rumoured that the offices of the Mysore Government, at present in the public office buildings, Bangalore, will be removed to Mysore. The offices were located in Mysore till some forty or fifty years ago. In the time of Sir Mark Cubbon they were removed to the Fort buildings in Bangalore, and it was not till the *regime* of Mr L B Bowring that the present public office buildings were built. The Mysore Government offices were then moved into them. After a lapse of fifty years they are to be removed to Mysore, to make room, it is believed, for British Government offices.

THE recent heavy rains that fell in and about Palghat and Coimbatore have caused serious damages to the permanent way of the Madras Railway from Purli up to Madukarai; the line has been considerably damaged so much so that all the mails and passengers from the Western Coast did not arrive at Madras in time, owing to the train not being able to pass the parts damaged by the rain. The branch line from Olvakode to Palghat was submerged in water and is unfit for use Mr L. S. Moss, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, has proceeded to Palghat.

A WRITER in a Bombay paper gives some particulars of the progress of Volunteering amongst the Parsees of Poona, where they are admitted to the local corps:—"Some sixty of them who joined a year ago attend drill well, and are attentive to the drill instructors and the adjutant. They are of fairly good physique, and give promise of turning out good Volunteers. It is to be regretted that the Government do not see their way to allow the Parsees to drill together as a company, and select their own officers. Were this allowed, we should have genuine rivalry in Volunteering just as we have at cricket. At present they do not take kindly to shooting, notwithstanding the excellent example they have in Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee; and were this Parsee gentleman but to take the captaincy of of the company, we should soon have a Parsee rifle team of strength to face in annual shooting for the Association and other cups."

ONE or two changes have taken place, or are just about to take place, in the *personnel* of the Punjab Chief Court. The return of Mr. Justice Roe from furlough has displaced Mr. Justice Beachcroft, who proceeds to Umristur in a few days there to relieve Mr. Bird, the acting Divisional Judge, who is about to go on furlough. Mr. Beachcroft, however, will not remain long in his new post, as it is understood that he will probably take privilege leave towards the end of the month, when he will be relieved at Umritsur by Mr. Justice Stogdon, who will have to give way in the Chief Court to Mr. Frizelle, returning from furlough.

THE *Kathiawar Times* writes:—"Active measures are being taken at Bhownaggar for placing the whole of the protective forces of the State on a most efficient footing. The Dewan, the Public Works Councillor, and Rao Shri Harisingji Rupsingji of Sihor, meet almost every morning to inspect horses and men at present in the service of the State for the purpose of eliminating the unfits, and the general impression is that the portion of both that will not pass muster will be large This overhauling process is one that might be carried with considerable advantage in Native States in general, and thorough service efficiency secured with the same expenditure that is now incurred or at least that the States are debited with. It is understood that Raol Shri Harisingji, who is a first cousin of his Highness the Maharaja, will occupy a high position in the new scheme. His Highness is wisely recruiting from among his Rajput subjects."

A PIANO, made wholly of paper, is the latest novelty of Paris.

THE paper, styled the *Indian Appeal*, started by an Indian gentleman in London, continues to be published at irregular intervals.

CAPTAIN GROMBCHESKI, the Russian explorer in Thibet, has obtained an extension of leave, and means once more to try his fortune on the high plateau, north of the Himalayas.

THE number of cases of malarial fever in the Lower Provinces increased from 202,933 in 1887 to 232,582 in 1889, and in the latter year formed a percentage of 19·24 of the total number of cases treated.

MR. GLADSTONE, speaking recently on the Dignity of Manual Labour, gave the following definition of technical education,—"Technical education means the exaltation of manual labour, the bringing of manual labour to the highest excellence, of which it is susceptible."

Saturday, 8th November.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN makes the following promise with regard to providing the Upper Provinces with technical education:—"During the next few months, the matter will be constantly before the Government, and I hope that before I lay down office, I shall see a carefully-considered scheme in operation."

SIR MADHAVA RAO suggests that the approaching Indian Social Conference should pass a Resolution, consigning the writings of Sir William Hunter and Mr. Rees to the flames, with a commemorative stone, erected on the spot, bearing an inscription "Here lies Truth, strangled by Enthusiasm."

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—The well known phrase "John Bull, "applied collectively to the English nation, first appeared in a satire called "The History of John Bull" which is generally attributed to Swift, but was written by Dr. Arbuthnot. The French in this work are personified as "Lewis Baboon;" the Dutch as "Nicholas Frog," etc. The Americans, are very much interesting themselves about the origin of the name "John Company.' Mr. Rudyard Kipling recently explained that H E I C. was the monogram of the Hon'ble East India Company, and that by turning the I into J the initials J. C. were obtained. This was converted into "John Company." A correspondent, writing to a Calcutta paper, says that he thinks this is far-fetched. What may be a true explanation is probably this. The E I Company having been victorious in India in almost every important battle, its soldiers and officers were met with acclamations by the Hindu-speaking people in the words "Jai Company Ka Raj," John is corruption of "Jai" (victorious). Jai Company Bahadur is sometimes used even now by elderly natives in remote parts not yet adapted to the transfer from the Company to the Crown. No old Sepoy forgets the glorious "Jai Company Bahadur." Mr. George Whitworth, Bo. C. S, in his "Anglo-Indian Dictionary," states that "John Company is a slang personification of the authority of the East India Company. When in 1858 the rule of India passed from the Company to the Crown, the same imagination that had created John regarded the Queen as his widow and successor."

THE Governor-General of Goa asked for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for himself and a similar amount for the Patriarch Archbishop in order to enable them to entertain foreign guests who may visit Goa during the coming exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, and the holding of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

AGRA bids fair to blossom forth into unheard of gaiety on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. Numbers of tents have been erected, a roadway made and a wall is in process of construction across the front of the camp Dances, garden-parties, races and other amusements are being arranged for. The Taj will be illuminated with the electric light on the Viceroy's visit.

REFERRING to the reported departure of Rajendra Nath Datta from Bombay, with two Hindoo and three Mohammedan companions for England to support the cause of the Congress, the *Pioneer* asks—"Is this the Fakir Rajendra Nath Datta of whom the *Hindoo Patriot* gave an account some months ago? If so, will the inspired reformer remember to tell the British Press, the British public and the British Parliament, some of the strange episodes in his life which the *Hindoo Patriot* disclosed—the forgery incident for example, with its disagreeable result of three months rigorous imprisonment in a Calcutta Jail?"

RAO Bahadur Khunderao Chununray Bedarker, Judge of the Puna Small Cause Court, has been appointed Prime Minister to the Maharajah Holkar.

PRINCE BISMARCK is one of the largest land-owners in Prussia, and he carries on successfully at his various estates the business of cattle breeding, geese breeding, distilling spirits, brewing and the manufacture of yeast. His cattle and geese industries yield him an annual profit of $3,500 to 4,500 and the annual income from his yeast business, the most important item in the ex-chancellor's income, is about 34,000.

HERE is another instance of how our Policemen acquit themselves:—At Muttra, the other day, two Policemen, who were being sent there in charge of a pick-pocket, quarrelled with their Ekkaman about his fare, and during the dispute the boy-thief escaped. Not to be done, however, they arrested another boy, whom they identified in Court as the one who had escaped. The Inspector who had sent them in charge of the boy, however, declared that he was not the boy he had arrested, while the person who had his pocket picked declared he was. The Magistrate disbelieved the Policemen, and sentenced them to 18 months' hard labour each. They have appealed, and the result is watched for with much interest.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Monday*, the 10*th November*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Spheroidal State of Matter.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Mercurous and Mercuric Salt.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7 P.M.

Subject: On Double Refraton and Plane Prolarisation.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S., on *Friday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Nitric Acid.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Saturday*, the 15*th Inst.*, *at* 4 P. M.

Subject: Remaning Oxides of Nitrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 8th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

THE VICEROY AT AJMERE.

IN the course of his present autumn tour Lord Lansdowne is now seeing with his own eyes the historic land of the Rajputs. None who comes to India, far less one who occupies the unique position of the Czar of the East, should leave the country without feasting his eyes with the wonders of the romance-land of Rajputana. Lord Lansdowne has wisely planned his present tour on a simple scale consistently with his dignity. He will hold only one Durbar at Agra and has rightly decided not to have any in Rajputana. Durbars are generally cold formal things expensive to our Government and still more expensive to the feudatory chiefs and their subjects. Occasionally an imperial assemblage of the kind under notice does good, but too much iteration of it not only takes away the charm of novelty, but also the political importance which is usually attached to it. The last great durbar for Rajputana was held by Lord Mayo at Ajmere just 20 years ago. It was grand—grand in conception, grand in execution, but its political effects were not good. Lord Lansdowne has acted very wisely in deciding not to hold any Durbar in Rajputana. His Lordship will learn more by making a quiet tour in the historic land of the Rajputs than by going through the cold formalities of bustling durbars.

On arrival at Ajmere on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Lord Lansdowne received an address of welcome from the local Municipality. The address was read by the Chairman Colonel Loch. The Viceroy, in replying, thanked the Municipal Commissioners cordially for the manner in which they had welcomed him to the ancient capital of Rajputana. His Excellency then said:—"I am glad to find that you prize, as it deserves to be prized, the privilege of local Self-Government conferred upon your city six years ago, and that the Municipality has during the years which have since elapsed been able to effect substantial improvement conducive to the comfort and well-being of the people who are committed to your charge.* * * I trust that I may interpret your reference to the subject of Local Self-Government as indicating your consciousness that that privilege—and you are correct in speaking of it as a privilege—is one which confers upon those who enjoy it, not only extensive rights but far-reaching obligations. The Government of India has watched, and will continue to watch, with the closest interest the manner in which those obligations are discharged in different centres of population in which this great experiment is receiving a trial. That Government is ready to encourage this and other Municipalities in their struggle with the difficulties which confront them, by granting them all assistance which they can legitimately expect. Such encouragement can, however, only be afforded to those who show themselves worthy of it, and I may be allowed to express my hope that in Ajmere where much wealth has undoubtedly accumulated under the protection and indirectly through the agency of the British Government in a manner peculiar to a large city surrounded by, and having dealings with, the Native States, your leading and wealthiest citizens will show, by the active interest which they take in the affairs of the Municipality, and by their liberal support of all schemes of public utility that they are alive to their responsibilities in this matter." These observations clearly show that Lord Lansdowne is a true friend to municipal government. His Lordship justly remarked that the young municipalities of India have a right to insist that too much should not be expected from them at the outset of their career. We trust very earnestly that Anglo-Indian critics of our municipalities will carefully bear this remark in mind. We join with Lord Lansdowne in hoping that each and every one of the Municipal Commissioners of Ajmere and, indeed, of all towns in India will take a personal and practical interest in maintaining the efficiency of municipal institutions. The present Viceroy has already shown himself to be a true friend to the noble scheme of Local Self-Government with which the name of Lord Ripon will for ever remain associated, by reviving the old system of making loans and advances from public funds to municipalities and other corporations for works of public utility and convenience. This policy is one calculated to facilitate the development of municipal towns as well as districts; and now that the financial difficulties have disappeared, we have no doubt that liberal sums will be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for making loans to local bodies.

During his stay at Ajmere Lord Lansdowne distributed prizes to the students of the Mayo College. The object of this institution, the reader knows, is to educate the young Chiefs, Thakurs and Sirdars of Rajputana, and it has now been 15 years in existence. After the distribution of prizes was over Lord Lansdowne made an excellent speech. His Lordship pointed out that some 200 young chiefs and members of the best families in Rajputana have received or are receiving education at the Mayo College and then observed:—"What is most wanting to ensure the future success of the college is that the leading chiefs and rulers of Rajputana should give it their cordial support. They can do so in many ways. They have already done so by the exercise of liberality which rendered it possible to incur expenditure of nearly four lakhs upon these buildings, and over eight lakhs upon the endowment fund. I confess however, that what would be even more satisfactory to me than this would be to find a general disposition on the part of the whole of the ruling families of Rajputana to send their sons here. As members of one of the oldest aristocracies in India I can well understand that the chiefs and nobles of Rajputana should be animated by what we should call a strong conservative feeling and that you should regard with suspicion any form of education which might have the effect of breaking down the traditions or customs to which you are attached. There is, however, nothing in the education which your sons will receive here which need do violence to such a feeling. That education need not tend to weaken your loyalty to your own race, or your reverence for the long line of brave men from whom you are descended. Depend upon it, gentlemen, that a Rajput noble will not find his usefulness as a Thakur impaired because he has acquired here some of the qualities which we endeavour to instil into a young English gentleman of good family. It is an education for which we claim that it will, in the first place, engender amongst these young men that healthy spirit of emulation, that love of fair play and that ability to control their temper which are produced by the healthy life of a public school, but which are rarely the result of the education given to a boy in his own home. In the next place, it is an education which will encourage the youths of Rajputana to acquire proficiency in manly sports and out-of-door exercises, and which will give them not only sound minds but sound and vigorous bodies and develop those manly qualities for the possession of which the Rajput race is proverbial." It is, unfortunately, only too true that the leading chiefs and rulers of Rajputana do not give their cordial support to the Mayo College. They have, no doubt, under official pressure, handsomely subscribed to the building and endowments of the College, but there is no disposition on their part to send their sons there for education. If Lord Lansdowne had carefully enquired into the cause of this unwillingness, his Lordship would have found that it is not due to what he calls a strong conservative feeling. It is rather due to a strong conviction in the minds of the chiefs and rulers of Rajputana that the training which is given at the Mayo College makes its recipients absolutely unfit for any kind of serious work. They have seen that the *alumni* of the College have not derived any real benefit from the education given to them there. As a matter of fact, too much stress is laid upon play at the Mayo College and other institutions of the same kind. Now, we do not under-rate the importance of physical training. We fully admit that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; but then all play and no work makes him a stupid and useless boy. Experience has conclusively shown that the intellectual results of the institutions in which too much stress is laid upon play, such as the Rajkumar Colleges in different parts of India and the Mahomedan Colleges at Aligarh, are not hopeful and encouraging. Manly sports are no doubt good things, but they cannot impart any useful knowledge. They do not qualify future rulers for discharging their duties and responsibilities. Under a sound system of education such as is pursued at Eton, Harrow and Rugby, intellectual training and physical training go hand-in-hand; but in the Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere and Indore and the Mahomedan Colleges at Aligarh the former is entirely subordinated to the latter; and the consequence is what might have been easily anticipated. The students of these Colleges learn to play polo, lawn-tennis and badminton, but they do not attend to their books and acquire any useful knowledge. Lord Lansdowne seems to have discovered this serious defect in the education imparted at the Mayo College, for his Lordship remarked:—"But, ladies and gentlemen, while the education given to the students is designed to achieve the results to which I have briefly referred, we must not forget that it is also intended to enable the students to obtain a knowledge not only of your own literature but some of the English language, and those subjects which are regarded as essential in a Western education. I attach the greatest importance to this point, because unless the rulers and nobles in this part of India are prepared to obtain for their sons a certain amount of this kind of education, the rising generation of Rajputana will infallibly find themselves unable to take the place to which they are entitled amongst the communities of modern India. Without some knowledge of these subjects they will, in the first place, be unable to understand the official language of the country, to read our books and newspapers, or appreciate our policy or our motives. They will find that all these things are unintelligible to them, and that it will be out of their power to afford us that useful co-operation which we have a right to expect at their hands, and which they are, I am sure, ready to supply. I should be sorry indeed if by negleco in these respects the Rajput aristocracy were tt allow itself to fall behind and to be outstrippeo by others." We commend these just remarks td the careful and attentive consideration of the authorities of the Mayo College. This College has so far been regarded as a political rather than as an educational institution. The feudatory chiefs and their nobles as well as our Mahomedan fellow-subjects would do well not to be guided by their pretended European friends and well-wishers who would have them depreciate book-learning and devote themselves entirely to manly sports.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

MOULVI HASSAN ALI, a Moslem Missionary from Behar, who is now making a preaching tour in Southern India, recently delivered an address on "our relations with the British Government," at a meeting held at the Senate House, Madras, under the presidency of Lord Connemara. The learned Moulvi had hitherto confined himself, in his public lectures, to explaining to his co-religionists their religious duties and obligations. But before leaving the capital of the Southern Presidency he took it into his head to enlighten them on their duty towards their rulers. He appealed to them to be deeply grateful and fervently loyal to the British Government,—an appeal which has our cordial support. The Moulvi said:—"They might ask him why they should be grateful to men who had taken their country from them, and turned them from a ruling race into a subject race. If his hearers would only think over the matter, they would be grateful men for that. Let them remember what was the condition of India during the decline of the Mogul Empire. The country was in a state of warfare; peace was unknown; life and property were not safe; robbers and thugs were at work throughout the country; trade was at a stand-still; agriculture was neglected; education had almost disappeared; India was plunged in gloom—the gloom of anarchy. Then a small band of traders came from Great Britain. They knew not that Providence had, in an inscrutable way, destined them to be the deliverers of this country from the sad state in which it was plunged. The Mussulmans were their own rulers then, but by their idle and luxurious habits, by their neglect of the people, they had forfeited all claim to continue as rulers. The country passed into better hands—the hands of a people, renowned as lovers of peace and knowledge, and strong advocates of peace and liberty." It will thus be seen that Moulvi Hassan Ali advised his co-religionists to be grateful and loyal to the British Government even though the English deprived them of the possession of India. And we know that this is one of the arguments generally advanced by Mahomedan patriots to establish a special claim upon the sympathy of the English rulers. But, as a matter of fact, the English did not wrest the sovereignty of India from the hands of the Mussulmans. The Mogul Empire had ceased to exist except in name when the English began to conquer this country. Such was, indeed, the condition of the Indian Mussulmans at the time that they had good reason to welcome the English as deliverers from the hated Mahrattan yoke. This fact is, however, conveniently overlooked by our Mahomedan friends, who would fain persuade themselves to believe that the English did them a great wrong by depriving them of the sovereignty of India. Their sovereignty having practically passed away into other hands before the English conquest of India, they have no special claim upon the sympathy of the present rulers.

It is, however, only fair to say that Moulvi Hassan Ali took up an unassailable position when he spoke of the inestimable blessings which British rule has conferred on India. He observed:—"What a change has taken place since this country passed into British hands, what was the condition of India at present? The whole of the country was under the sway of one Monarch; all discord and disunion had disappeared; robbers and thugs had disappeared as if by magic; * * * our life and property are perfectly secure. We are now able to enjoy the fruits of our labour. Trade is thriving; commerce is improving; education is spreading; science is flourishing; and everything looks full of hope and promise. We are now rising in the scale of nations; we are one of the foremost nations of Asia, and the time may come—and it does not appear very distant—when we may begin to keep pace with the ever progressive nations of Europe.* * * We have one of the greatest boons that can be conferred on any subject race—a kind and just Government; a watchful Government, which is ever solicitous for the welfare of the people, and ever ready to listen to their grievances,—a Government which has allowed the liberty of the Press. One gift his hearers must praise above all, and that was non-interference with their religion. They had perfect liberty to perform their religious ceremonies as they liked. * * * The Government desired that they should observe their religious ceremonies unmolested and with every convenience possible." Now we have always maintained the view that if our English rulers had done nothing beyond establishing the *Pax Britannica* that now prevails throughout the length and breadth of India and giving us the incalculable benefits of Western culture, these two acts would alone have justified their conquest and occupation of the country. It has of late become the fashion with our Anglo-Indian friends to represent that the Natives of India do not gratefully acknowledge the great benefits which the country has derived from British rule. This is a gross libel upon the Indian people. They feel deeply grateful for all that the English have done for them, and they know very well that the English are the best foreign rulers they can possibly have. This feeling, we need hardly say, is shared by both Hindus and Mussulmans. The educated Native is denounced as ungrateful, simply because he does not conceal his honest conviction that although England has done much for India, much still remains to be accomplished before her noble mission in this country can be fulfilled. We regret to find that Moulvi Hassan Ali does not approve such conduct. He told his co-religionists that if they wished that their feelings of love and gratitude towards their rulers should continue, they must shun the society of fault-finders and grumblers, and not join societies whose object was to express discontent. We must confess we do not see the wisdom of this advice. Grumbling is one of the privileges of man, and no one of course knows this better than John Bull. If we have legitimate grievances which demand redress, we are entirely at a loss to understand why we should not complain, and adopt constitutional methods of procedure with a view to procure their removal. Moulvi Hassan Ali himself admitted that cases of injustice occurred occasionally in British India. Well, should we not grumble and expose the wrong-doers when such cases occur? We fully agree with the Moulvi that when we approach our rulers with a grievance, we should place it before them in temperate language, as harsh words produce bitter fruits. This is a most sensible piece of advice, and we should be very glad to see it generally followed by all writers in the Native Press. They cannot too carefully remember that abuse is not argument, and that even a good cause may be spoiled by the use of intemperate language.

In the concluding part of his address Moulvi Hassan Ali proceeded to explain what he thought should be the attitude of the Government towards Mussulmans. "That attitude," he said, "should be one of kindness and pity and a desire to lift them from the deep pit into which they had fallen. Not long ago the Mahomedans were the rulers of India, and after the country passed into the hands of the English, Mussulmans held important posts. But when the English language became the official language, his co-religionists did not acquire a knowledge of that language. Missionary schools were regarded with suspicion, which extended to some extent to the Government schools. The result was that Hindus and Native Christians went up while the Mahomedans went down." For this lamentable result the Mahomedans have only themselves to thank. In a country under foreign rule a knowledge of the language and thoughts of the rulers is an absolute necessity for the progress of a people. Moulvi Hassan Ali urges that Government should give special encouragement to his co-religionists. As a matter of fact, it is notorious that our Mussulman fellow-subjects receive special consideration at the hands of the Government and they have nothing to complain of in this respect.

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THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE great national event of India is now at hand, and we would wish to see the efforts of those, who undertake to hold, for the sixth time, the convention of the representatives of the different races of India, in Calcutta, for the purpose of considering matters of national interest, crowned with complete success. The proceedings of the last five Congresses have conclusively demonstrated the fact that however widely the various sections of the Indian community may differ as respects particular questions, there is an absolute unanimity of views among them in all vital and important matters, and we wish that the same state of feeling is preserved in the workings of the Congress this year, that the gathering becomes in every sense a national one, and that from Chittagong to Peshwar and from the foot of the Himalayas to the shores of the Indian Ocean no part of the country is left unrepresented. It is a very cheering sign already that men who look on the movement with an evil eye are silent, that zealous 'Patriots' are no longer on the scene, and that the unavailing cries raised against it for these five years are stilled. Certainly, the opposition was strong when the Congress met for the first time at Bombay, it was stronger when it assembled at Calcutta, at Madras and especially at Allahabad, and it was stronger still last year when the great question of the reform of the Legislative Councils was taken up in right earnest. We congratulate the Congressionists upon their position this year.

There are scarcely two months remaining for the approaching great national meeting, and no noise and bustle is heard from the different parts of the Empire. This, our contemporary of the *Hindu* thinks, is due to the apathy of our countrymen towards the Congress this year. He writes:—"The meeting will take place within a shorter time than sixty days; still our elections have not commenced. Every province is dull just at this moment. Madras used to be praised for its systematic and energetic work. But this year she will not quite deserve that credit. So many as 150 delegates will have to go from this Presidency, but we see no signs of activity either in the Districts or in the capital city. We hope the Secretaries will stir up the Congress Committees, and take with them the expected contingent to Calcutta." Our contemporary attributes this seeming apathy to the absence of Mr. Hume from the field. It is true, Mr. Hume is the leading spirit of the Congress; it is true, our inaction leaves us when we see before us the old man's face radiant with joyous prospects for the future; but it is also true that the seeming dulness, which our Madras contemporary complains of, is due in a large measure to the absence of the anti-Congress spirit and the open hostilities of the so-called "Patriots" which naturally excited much enthusiasm on the side of the Congressionists. The great question of the Councils Bill which created so much stir the last year, is no longer a subject of feverish anxiety. If Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill could not be advanced, neither could that of Lord Cross. The horizon is clear and therefore the atmosphere is calm.

As Mr. Hume is once more in our midst, and as the Reception Committee are doing their best to collect subscriptions to make the forthcoming Congress a decided success, the preparations will now be in full swing. This year the number of delegates has been limited to a thousand, and the election of a thousand delegates will not necessarily take much time. Madras, we learn, is sending not more than 150 delegates. Calcutta, we are glad to see, is already showing considerable activity. We have repeatedly urged in these columns the necessity of making it more a really useful movement than a show, and are happy to find our Madras contemporary endorsing the same view. He says:—"The suggestion of our Calcutta contemporaries to do away with the *tamasha* portion of the business, and go through the sessions with as little show or avoidable expenditure as possible is likely to prove acceptable to most of the Congress Committees." But the Town Hall idea has been abandoned. The Reception Committee, with their eyes wide open to economy, could not but do it, as it was

found that the Town Hall could not accommodate more than fifteen hundred seats, while there will be a large number of visitors double or even treble that of the delegates.

We hear that the Tivoli Gardens at Ballygunge have been secured for the purpose, as the grounds there are extensive enough for the erection of a large pavilion. The property belongs to the estate of the late Raja Rajendra Mullick Bahadur, who was noted for his liberality and large-hearted charities. Kumar Debendra Mullick and his brothers, worthy sons of a worthy father, have most generously granted the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress the free use of the Gardens for three months. The rents of the Gardens are devoted entirely to charitable purposes, and how could they be foregone? Here was a difficulty, but a generous will easily finds out a way to solve such difficulties; the noble minded Kumars, will write off the rent—a very large sum—to their personal account and credit it to the charitable fund of which they are the custodians. Could generosity go further? Here is an instance of public-spiritedness and liberality of which we may well be proud. The notabilities of Calcutta are coming to the front to warmly support the Congress movement, and however well abused they may be at times, they will never swerve to the right or to the left, but follow the straight path of duty towards their fellow-men according to their lights. The pavilion will be fitted to accommodate fully five thousand seats.

It has not, however, yet been decided who will preside on the occasion. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has declined the offer made to him. It was suggested that the Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer Rao Bahadur, of Madras, should take the chair. But we regret to learn on the authority of the *Hindu* that that gentleman also has refused the honor. It was first settled that Raja Rajendralala Mitra LL.D., C.I.E., was to preside at the next Congress meeting. In this connection our Madras contemporary writes:—"In all probability a leading citizen of Calcutta, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, will be offered the office of President, and the old and respected gentleman will have the patriotism to accept it. Dr. Rajendralala is a man of decisive views. He represents an important section of the Native community of Bengal, the landed aristocracy, which has grown rich and influential under Lord Cornwallis's memorable measure." But we entertain doubts whether the Raja will be able in his present state of health to accept the office.

HUMANITY OR SELF-INTEREST?

ENGLAND, the home of the free, has had from old large and wide sympathies for suffering humanity. Whether it was the dark Negro of Africa spirited away to toil and slave in distant climes or the tortured prisoner in his cell, a Wilberforce and a Howard, noble souls, earnestly worked for their relief. Their work however, the alleviation of the miseries of oppressed and down-trodden men, was but begun. They but helped to rouse the natural and instinctive feelings for human suffering, which lay dormant or were blunted by self-interest. The work has yet to be completed. Wordsworth in his days sang;—

'Slaves cannot breathe in Eng'and'—yet that boast
Is but a mockery! when from coast to coast,
Though *fettered* slave be none, her floors and soil
Groan underneath a weight of slavish toil,
For the poor Many, measured out by rules.
Fetched with cupidity from heartless schools,
That to an Idol, falsely called 'the Wealth
Of Nations,' sacrifice a People's health,
Body and mind and soul; a thirst so keen
Is ever urging on the vast machine
Of sleepless Labour, 'mid whose dizzy wheels
The Power least prized is that which thinks and feels.

The condition of the 'white slaves' of England has as yet received but scant consideration at the hands of its philanthropists. The accounts, which we have seen at times, of the hard life which young women of respectability, in want, are forced to lead in unwholesome quarters, for hours and hours together, to earn a bare pittance is harrowing indeed; the temptations placed in their way in this state are often great, and many, crushed in body and spirit, fall an easy prey to the seductions of vice. That such a condition of things requires amelioration is beyond question, but the warm sensibilities of the nation have not, so far as we are aware, been roused to efface the evil.

The question, of the hours of labor and of wages, has only lately been raised in England. The hours of labor were long while wages were short and while employers waxed rich, the employes sank in poverty. The problem is an important one, difficult to solve. Strikes and riots have occurred, and while law and order must be maintained, no one can deny that the laborer must not be broken down by incessant work, or that he should be paid adequately for the work done. When things come to the worst they often mend. As in States, the remedy against tyranny and oppression is rebellion, so in the matter of labor, the remedy against a combination on the part of employers to keep down wages is a strike on the part of the employes. These strikes of late indicate that the condition has become critical, and it behoves the English nation to use its best powers and energies to solve this labour problem. It is of such magnitude and wide significance, that the young Emperor of Germany feels interested in it, and a conference at Berlin has been deemed the only suitable means of attempting a solution of it.

Englishmen 'at home' have apparently much to do in dealing with the burning questions above indicated, but if they can spare their time and benevolent sympathies for the suffering people of this distant and foreign land, they are surely most welcome. Some of the questions which have evoked varying and even contradictory opinions, and brought contending interests into collision, are connected with the cultivation of indigo and tea. They crop up now and again; complaints are not to this day wanting respecting the unworkable and unjustifiable nature of Indigo contracts, or the false pretences on which men and women are wheedled away to Assam, to do work which they would sooner abandon than persevere in. Apparently these are questions which should draw the attention of philanthropists in England who have leisure on their hands, as they often engage that of the press, European and Native, in this country.

A matter, however, which has evoked no discussion in this country, is engaging the earnest attention of humanitarians in England; it is the hours of labor of women and children in the factories in India. These factories have done much to foster Indian labor and men, women, and children employed in these works have generally received larger wages than their fellows employed in field labour. Villages have sprung up near such factories composed of the employes and their relations; they eat, drink and are merry, and to all appearances their lot is a happy one. But a wail comes from far England, it is said that the hours of employment of women and children working in these factories are too long for their tender frames. Oh! the hearts of these Englishmen bleed at these wrongs!! But there is another side to this picture.

Cotton and Spinning Mills in India have made the coarse clothing for the poor cheaper for them than it ever was, when Manchester had the monopoly of supplying such stuffs. The interests of Lancashire have suffered, the gains of the spinners have fallen off, and hence less engrossed in them, they have time to think of the woes of their black sisters in the far east. Is this humanity or self-interest? Mr. Issac Whittaker, who possesses a practical experience in the matter, having worked in English Cotton Mills for upwards of thirty years, says in writing to the *Manchester Guardian* "English mill life is a great deal worse for the work people than Indian mill life. Of course the real motive of the Blackburn manufacturers is a purely selfish one. They imagine that Indian Cotton Mills are competing too closely with Lancashire, and they think we have an advantage over them, by working our engines a few hours longer. But let me tell them that the Hindu weaver, taking the average for the whole year and considering all things, works less hours than the English operative. The natives' work is easier by 50 percent, and they work in a better atmosphere." The evidence taken by the Factory Commission, so far as we have seen it, does not controvert the opinions of this gentleman, which we have not quoted at length. One thing is clear:—if the hours of labor of women and children employed in Indian factories could under legislative sanction be reduced, the prices of Indian mill produce would naturally rise, and Lancashire would be able the better to compete with its young rival, India. On the other hand inconveniences, never felt and never complained of, would be removed to the positive loss of the persons for whom the proposed restrictions are sought. The net result of the movement would thus be a service not to Humanity but to Self-interest.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and suite will arrive in Calcutta, on their return from Darjiling, to-morrow.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY proposes to resign the service, and hand over the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal on the 16th December, leaving Calcutta on the same day, and sailing from Bombay, on the 20th, by the mail steamer *Clyde*, *via* Brindisi to England.

A CONTEMPORARY gives currency to a rumour that Sir Alfred Croft will retire from the service along with the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Another contemporary, however, has announced that he will go home, on leave, in December.

THE Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the present year will be held on the 8th December next.

MR. BAINS, the Census Commissioner has reached Calcutta, and is now preparing a plan for the coming census.

SIR FREDERICK Roberts is not expected to return to Calcutta until the 12th February.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy in his Central India tour visited Meywar on Sunday last, where he was warmly received at the old palace by the Maharana; after which his Excellency, accompanied by his Highness, paid a visit to the Walter Hospital for Women, and was shown through the wards by Mrs. Dr. Lonergan. Thence the Viceroy drove to the new Victoria Hall erected by the Maharana to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of the Queen-Empress, which his Highness was anxious that his Excellency should open during his visit. On the Viceroy and Maharana taking their seats in the principal hall, an address was read by Fateh Lal Mehta, a Court official, on behalf of the Maharana, in which his Highness expressed his pleasure at the Viceroy's visit, and thanked him for consenting to open the building. He explained its object in a neat little speech and with expressions of loyalty and attachment to her Majesty concluded by requesting the Viceroy to declare the building open. The Viceroy rose and said:—"Your Highness has been good enough to invite me to open this hall which will in years to come be called after Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I have the greatest pleasure in acceding to your request. It has been erected by your Highness for the purpose of permanently commemorating the fiftieth aniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne. The celebration of that great event occasioned throughout the wide dominions of her Majesty an unprecedented outburst of loyalty, which found expression in every quarter of the globe. Nowhere was that exhibition of loyalty more conspicuous than in India, where the Chiefs and rulers of the different States vied with one another in celebrating the fiftieth year of the reign of a sovereign whose rule had been fraught with blessings to all portions of the country, and not least to India. And I am glad to see that in a large majority of cases these memorials have taken the shape of works of public utility, and this is certainly the case with

regard to the building which your Highness has caused to be erected in Udaipur. It is a building not only beautiful in itself, but designed for a useful purpose."

THE Viceroy reached Jodhpur on Wednesday last, where he remained for three days and inspected the Sardar Cavalry, which form a grand regiment for Imperial Service purposes. In his way to Jaypur His Excellency visits mount Abu to-morrow.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that it will henceforth be a condition of appointment to the Indian Medical Service that an officer retiring on pension, before completing 30 years' full-pay service, shall be liable, till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of any emergency.

LORD CONNEMARA having expressed to the Secretary of State his wish to be relieved of his office, Lord Coross has informed his Excellency that her Majesty has accepted his resignation. It is probable the Governor will leave India in March.

MR. GLADSTONE inclines to the view that barring accidents the next general election will not come before 1892. Mr. Gladstone has held out some vague and shadowy promises to the electorate that when once Irish Home Rule is settled, the labour questions will be grappled with.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces have abandoned, on the score of excessive cost, the proposed Industrial and Sanitary Exhibition, which it was intended to hold in the winter of 1891.

DR. VOELCKER leaves Calcutta *en route* for London on the 18th of December. He leaves Simla on the 21st November.

MR. HARRY LEE, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, is expected to return to Calcutta about the 11th instant, his duties, meanwhile, devolving upon the Vice-Chairman.

A PROPOSAL has been made to the Government of India that all efficient Volunteers, drawing a salary, which does not exceed Rs. 500, should be exempted from payment of the Income-tax. The argument for the change is based on the exemption, which is already enjoyed by the regular Army in India.

AN agricultural class has been started at Nagpore, and all fourteen students, who passed the examination last year, have obtained employment as Revenue Inspectors.

MR. HUME arrived at Allahabad on Friday last from Bombay. After staying two days there, he left for Simla, where he will spend about three weeks before coming to Calcutta for the Congress.

THE Factory Commission, which commenced its sittings on the 27th ultimo, has concluded its labours. They examined about a dozen witnesses, men, women, and children, and visited the Paper Mills and Bone Factory at Bally; the Government Foundary and Shell Factory, Sugar Works and Jute Mills at Cossipore; the Barnagore Smith Factory, the Central Jute Mills Co., and Victoria Mills Co., at Goosery. The Commission met at the Bengal Secretariat, on the 1st instant, to consider the preliminaries as to the preparation of its report. The Commission next goes to Burma.

THE *Pioneer*, discussing the working of the Factory Commission, joins with every other newspaper in the country in hoping "that the dictates of Manchester will not, in this case be permitted to ruin or stunt the growth of the rising industries of the country, in regard to the future of which so many fair and well-founded hopes have been entertained; and that to obviate such a consummation an attentive hearing will be given to the opinions of those whose capital is invested therein, and whose claim to be heard, for this reason, as well as from their intimate knowledge of the condition of the people they employ, is not to be disregarded."

ABOUT one hundred of the ticca ghareewallahs assembled the other day at the Municipal Office to confer on the subject of improvement of hackney carriages. The conveners of the meeting explained to the assembly that there was a general complaint that the hackney carriages of Calcutta were not so good as they should be. It was suggested that the appearance, cleanliness, and comfort of the vehicles, and the livery of the drivers and syces, need improvement, and that new carriages be gradually built according to a standard pattern. The drivers urged that they were already plunged into debt in having had to change their carriages since 1885, and they could not think of making another change. They had, however, no objection to improve the livery of the men and make the carriages more presentable. The Committee, we hear, intend to convene another meeting of the native coach-builders to ascertain if they would undertake to build first class conveyances according to a given standard.

THE *Statesman* has the following on the Building Act proposed by Dr. Simpson, Health Officer of the Town:—

We thoroughly agree with the *Hindoo Patriot* as to the Utopian character of the law which Dr. Simpson wishes to see enacted for the regulation of building in Calcutta. If a *tabula rasa* could be made of the town and its past history with a mere stroke of the pen, and without injury to existing rights, it might be both practicable and desirable to prevent any thoroughfare being constructed less than 80 feet, and any considerable street less than 40 feet wide, and to allow no house to be built exceeding in height the width of the street on which it abutted. But the past cannot thus be ignored; and the result of such an enactment, even if it could be carried out, would be that no man of moderate means could occupy a house in Calcutta at all. Such an enactment, however, could not be carried out unless it were accompanied by provisions which would be tantamount to a general confiscation of most of the existing house property in the town; for the cost of compensating the owners of the houses which would have to be demoli-hed would more than swallow up the whole of the municipal revenues. We yield to none in appreciation of the benefits of sanitation; but even from a sanitary point of view, a sufficiency of food and clothing must take precedence of such comparative luxuries as broad and breezy thoroughfares. Municipal burdens in Calcutta are already heavier than the great propertion of the native population can conveniently bear; and they would probably lose far more than they would gain from sanitary measures carried out at the cost of an increase of taxation which imposed on them the necessity of stinting themselves in the first necessaries of life.

What if the burden of taxation already very heavy is made heavier still under the operation of the proposed new Act. The people may have less to spend on the necessaries of life,—on food, clothing &c., but they will enjoy the balmy breezes wafted from the trees of life, which we would wish to see planted under Dr. Simpson's supervision, and eating thereof they will live for ever.

THE Government of India has expressed its willingness to sanction the Post Master General's proposal for employing special trains to expedite the delivery of the overland mail in Northern and Southern India.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY will, on his return from furlough, be posted as First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

SIGNOR Crispi received General von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, at Milan on Friday last. The meeting was of a most cordial character.

IN reviewing in a well recorded Resolution the triennial report on the vaccination operations in the province lately submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Bengal Government says that "it is noticeable that though the death rate in protected areas is, as a rule, much lower than in those which are not under vaccination, the results of the last two years are far from satisfactory." In this connection Dr. Gregg remarks that 'the protection of rural areas can never be placed on a proper footing until the Compulsory Vaccination Act in a suitably modified form be extended to them,' and promises a full report on the subject, which is awaited by Government. The attitude of the people towards vaccination is, according to Dr. Gregg, one of passive acceptance tempered apparently by a considerable but fortunately diminishing amount of passive obstruction. The issue of lymph in tubes from the Animal Vaccination Depot in Calcutta to the mofussil has proved a failure owing, in Dr. Gregg's opinion, rather to carelessness in storing at the depot than to any physical causes. Dr. Gregg speaks most unfavourably of the whole working of the depot, which is under the supervision of the Superintendent, Metropolitan Circle. It is hoped that, "when the projected Darjeeling depot is in working order, the supply of animal lymph from Darjeeling and Calcutta will be sufficient to enable the Bengal vaccine establishment to dispense with lymph obtained from the human subject."

THE Prince of Wales has opened an electric subterranean railway which runs from London to Stockwell. Many notables will accompany the first train on its pioneer journey.

AFTER attending the Congress meeting in Calcutta Mr. Caine and Mr. Thomas Evans will commence work together in earnest, paying particular attention to the establishment of temperance guilds in schools and colleges. Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known medical champion of abstinence, is prepared to write a text-book, suitable for Indian schools, if the proposal finds favour.

THE weekly report on the state and prospects of the crops in Bengal during the week ending the 1st instant is, on the whole, satisfactory. The prospect of the *amun* harvest seems to fare well. On the 22nd October last, a high wind passed over the District of Khulna, and the standing crops were slightly injured. Some districts in Behar are likely to yield a bumper harvest. Mozufferpore and Sarun are reported to yield excellent crops. A failure of crops has been reported from parts of the Kujang Estate in the District of Cuttack.

A TEST examination of private students for admission to the ensuing Entrance Examination, will be held at the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Monday, the 15th, and Tuesday, the 16th December, 1890. Only candidates, residing in any of the Districts of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, will be admitted to the examination.

THE Director of Public Instruction has ruled that no Deputy Inspector shall remain in any District longer than five years.

THE Czarewitch and his brother are expected to arrive in Bombay about the 23rd of December, and after a trip through Rajputana and Upper India they will come on to Calcutta by the middle of January.

MR. GLADSTONE has returned to Hawarden from his Midlothian tour. On his way down from the north he addressed a crowd assembled at the Carlisle station, and in the course of his remarks taunted Lord Salisbury on his own utterances in the year 1884, wherein his Lordship said, that the longer dissolution was delayed the greater would be the defeat.

FROM the Bengal Government Resolution on the annual administration report of the Burdwan District for the last year we find that prices of food-grains were exceptionally high throughout the Division, but that the people were fairly well off. Public health in the Division was bad owing to the prevalence of fever and influenza. The trade and manufactures of the District were, on the whole, in a flourishing condition. The value of pig-iron and casting, in the Barrakur Iron Works, is reported to have been 33 per cent. greater than in the previous year. New coal-pits were worked in the District of Burdwan, and the export from Raniganje was over 12 lacs of tons as against 11 lacs in the preceding year. Numerous administrative changes were made in the Division during the past year. The abolition of the Assansol Municipality, the establishment of an independent Bench at Ramjoredfat, the reduction of the members of the Midnapore District Board from 36 to 24, the investment of three of the Honorary Magistrates of Hughly with power to try cases singly, were some of the changes made in the year. The result of the land-revenue administration was fairly satisfactory, 93·48 of the total demand being collected within the year. The heaviest arrears of land revenue occured in Hughly and Midnapore. During the year, 20,990 money orders had to be issued for remitting rupees one lac and 34 thousand for the payment of land revenue. There was an increase of 2¾ per cent. in the revenue from stamps, and of 35 per cent. in that from Income-tax. The experiment of Local Self-Government was reported by all the Magistrates to be a decided success.

Nubile Age of Females in India, Physiologically Treated—by Bolye Chunder Sen L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon, and Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School. We have to thank the author for a copy of the above. As that of distinguished practitioner his contribution bristling as it is with facts and figures is most welcome. We hope it will serve to materially promote the solution of a much disputed question.

BABU NILKANTA MAZUMDAR, Professor, Presidency College, needs no introduction. He is a scholar of no ordinary repute, and has deservedly gained a high place in the field of literature. We have been particularly pleased to read his novel, *The Village Schoolmaster*, in which he has brought his vast erudition and powers of observation of human nature into prominent play. The language is simple, terse and unaffected. The style, though full of wit and humour, is as chaste as it could be desired. The teachings are sound, the descriptions vivid, and the characters—especially those of the Deputy, the Doctor, and the hero and heroine, the simple-hearted and henpecked Pandit and his foolish, capricious and wicked wife—have been delineated with masterly skill. Altogether it is an admirable sketch of village life. It has been made more a concrete Philosophy than a romance. We wish it a large circulation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL — SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD —Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion has taken place at the Government gunpowder mills at Taipingful, in which not less than three hundred Chinese have perished.

IN the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1889 90 published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, we observe that last year witnessed heavy floods in Murshidabad and Nuddea; and to add to the misery of the people, there was unusually heavy rain in November last, which destroyed the cold weather crops. On the whole, the harvests in the Metropolitan Districts were slightly better than those of the preceding year. Then, as regards public health, we are told, that the past year was more healthy than either of the two preceding years. The Metropolitan Districts showed signs of prosperity in trade and manufactures. Cotton and indigo are reported to have been produced in greater quantity in Nuddea, Murshidabad, and Jessore than in previous years. The outturn of jute was less than in 1888 89. But the sugar and silk industries were, on the whole, flourishing. The high prices of food-grains led to increase of cognizable crime, chiefly under the head of house-breaking and other offences against property. The officials, in a body, condemned the local Police for its general inefficiency and dishonesty. The total amount of land-revenue, collected during the year under review, was nearly Rs. 51½ lacs. Excise revenue fell off considerably, in consequence of the abolition of the Outstills in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea. The gross stamp-revenue realized was nearly Rs. 89 lacs and 46 thousand; the net demand of Income-tax was Rs. 21 lacs and 33 lacs, or there was an increase of 7·5 per cent. on the demand of last year. As regards education, it is said 'that the area of the Presidency Division is nearly 12 thousand square miles, having a population of nearly 77½ lacs, of whom 38 lacs and 95 thousand are males, and 38 lacs and 76 thousand are females. Over one lac and 80 thousand boys and 11 thousand girls attended our schools during the year. The total number of schools in the Division was 5,913, so that there was one school for a little over two square miles of area.' Strong testimony is borne to the satisfactory way in which Local and District Boards and Municipalities performed their respective duties. The agrarian disputes, that arose between the ryots and the indigo-planters of Magura and Jhenidah have received a passing notice in this Resolution.

WE are pleased to note that the Emerald Theatre is maintaining its ground well as caterers of innocent and high class public amusement. The pathetic and exquisite piece, called *Nanda Vidaya*, was presented the last evening, in an excellent style, to a goodly audience. The dresses, the sceneries and the stage appurtenances were all that could be desired. The artistes engaged came out to great advantages, and the singing throughout was good. *Kansa* was above all praise. The scenic effect was good, and the scene in which *Krishna* bids adieu to Nanda and his playmates was particularly touching. We wish the Company all the success which it so well deserves.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men' —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A. Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B A. "Excellent travelling companion"—J, B. Haye Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory"—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."— J, J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—*Pall Mall Gazette*. 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta, or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street; London, England.

THE *Madras Mail* has the following important paragraph :—

Although the reports of Lord Lansdowne's resignation have been categorically denied we have reason to believe that both he and Lady Lansdowne dislike Simla so much that they will next year curtail their sojourn there very considerably. There is a rumour in Bengal that the Viceroy would like to spend a couple of months at Utacamund next hot weather, if the "running of the show" could be arranged from there, and there is no reason why it could not. It is true that within the last fifty years only, two Governors-General have visited Utacamund, but inquiry would not, we think, reveal the fact that the administration of the country suffered in any respect during the visits of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Lytton. The Viceroy, under existing circumstances, is little more than the great Panjandrum of the Province of Bengal exclusively; whereas he ought, of course, to be the Panjandrum of every province. Cabined, cribbed, and confined in Bengal, he becomes steeped in Bengal prejudice, and is led to believe that he does not see everything through Bengal spectacles. The Viceroy should, therefore, not be a fixture in any one Presidency. He should visit and reside for a time in each presidency by turn, and see local things for himself without the aid of the aforesaid spectacles. Simla is becoming more and more intolerable to Viceroys. Lord Lytton protested that it could not hold a candle to Utacamund; Lord Ripon wearied of its limitation and isolation; Lord Dufferin curtailed his reign in order to avoid another season of it, and Lord Lansdowne makes no secret of his opinion that the place is a huge mistake, or is unsuitable, by its remote situation and want of accommodation, to be the seat of the Supreme Government for the greater part of the year. It is a comfort to learn that common-sense in high places is beginning to revolt against the pretensions of Simla; and is beginning to see that Simla and India are two widely different things.

Why then so much money is lavished on the office accommodations at Simla? Can they not abandon Simla altogether?

MR. WARBURTON'S petition for a revision of the sentence on the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, and a fresh trial on the public charges, came before Colonel Marshall, Divisional Judge, on Friday last. Mr. Gloudsbury opened the case on behalf of Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Rattigan appeared for the proprietor, and Mr. Chatterjee for the editor, of the *Tribune*. After the cause had been argued, the court rose and reserved judgment. It is announced that the services of Baboo Sitala Kant Chatterjee, editor, have been dispensed with by the proprietor from the 4th instant.

THE Vichy Laxative Powder is a sovereign remedy in all cases of Constipation, of whatever nature they may be, and chiefly in Constipation caused by a stoppage of the circulation of the bile, in Hepatic Colic, in Enlargement of the Liver with Jaundice, in Atony of the bowels, &. No colic. no diarrhœa.

A most wonderful Testimonial given by the celebrated Doctor Hudellet:—"Seventy fevers treated by Labarraque's Quinium Wine have been cured before the 3rd dose. Not a sole individual having used it as a preservative has contracted fever, before or during his sojourn in the swamp countries."

Extract of observations addressed by Doctor Regnaud to the "Union Medicale:"—"Madame A—of Bourbon, aged 28 years, had fever of different types for 18 months. She had taken an enormous quantity of sulphate of quinine in powder and pills, so much in fact, that her stomach could not tolerate more, even associated with opium. She showed all the symptoms of swamp cachexy (the worst kind of malaria), swellings on the face, enormous stomach, spleen tripled in amount. The stomach was so fatigued that it could not support sulphate of iron; this salt provoked colic and an extreme repugnance. It was under these conditions that I prescribed Labarraque's Quinium Wine which had only been before the public a short time. As little familiarised as I was with its effects, I was not a little surprised by the prompt and complete manner in which it triumphed over Madame A—'s fever, who since then has not had a relapse."

Young men of sedentary habits, and who consequently suffer from constipation and hemorrhage, are soon cured; while persons to whom the hemorrhoidal flux is necessary to their general condition of health, would easily restore it, in the event of suppression, by using Dr. Franck's Grains of Health. This precious medicament also assists in destroying the ascarides, and even the tapeworm.

Extract

AN INTERVIEWER ON INTERVIEWING.

Lippincott's Magazine.

MR. Frank A Burr is an American journalist who has interviewed hosts of celebrities; here are some random pickings from his aticle on "The Art of interviewing," contributed to the above paper.

THE INVENTOR OF THE INTERVIEW.

According to Mr. Burr, who ought to know J. B. McCullough the editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* Globe-Democrat, is the inventor of this intellectual instrument of torture, or delight, as the case may be. At least, his genius in the direction of interviewing dereloped almost immediately after the war, when he was a day-labourer in the ranks of journalism, instead of the editor of a powerful newspaper. The class of work made him famous, and other able newspaper-writers quickly saw its advantages, and it grew rapidly in public favor, although many national characters of that day seriously objected to it. But for twenty five years, through evil and good report, it has been the pleasant and efficient method of reaching the general public, and the statesman has been obliged to bow to the demands of journalism and the whims of the reader. Like all other changes in a great industry, the method has been abused both by interviewer and interviewed, fully as often by the latter as the former. But had it not been for the interview much valuable matter relating to the history of this country since 1860 would have been lost not only to the nation, but to the nations'annals.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO A PICK POCKET.

The art of interviewing consists in taking a mental photograph of the words of another, and developing it into a complete story or wordpicture; but it is often as difficult to get as a tin-type of a petulant child. Perhaps it would be fair to call the one who follows this profession a literary sponge, taking in and giving out the views of others. Since I have employed in this phase of journalistic work, the demands upon me have run into almost every channel of human thought and action—love, war, romance, religion, statecraft, murder, law, traffic, and nearly every other subject which has a place in the human conception, sometimes including in a single day's work a half-dozen different conditions of life, running all the way from that of the President of the United States to that of a common thief.

THE STUDY OF THE INTERVIEWER IS—MAN.

If the whole story of by-play and caprice that h have watched in the many encounters I have had wite all classes of people could be written, it would mak a large volume. Few human beings have the same manners, eccentricities, and ambition; and to watch and note the various emotions that can be read in the faces of men when their vanity or interests are being touched is a very interesting pastime. Early in my career as a writer fortune threw me in the way of doing a great deal of interviewing, and for many years my assignments in journalism for this purpose have taken a very wide range, gathering in the utterances of nearly every public man in this country, north, south east, and west, who has helped to make its history for the past thirty years. Chauncy M. Depew was interviewed by a boy from some daily, who in his report omitted everything the great orator desired to say, and misstated what he did get down. This provoked Mr. Depew to say: "There are more carpenters undertaking to do cabinet-makers' work in journalism to-day than ever before in its history."

DISCREDITING THE INTERVIEW.

Sometimes negligence, often lack of knowledge of the subject talked about, and extraneous things liable to slip into hurried talk, have now and then discomfited both writer and talker. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where there have been difficulty and complaint it was more the fault of the city editor, or some one above him, who assigned the reporter to the duty, than of the scribe himself. Then perhaps some one n stairs has tempered the tone of the interview to suit his own ideas, which is sometimes done in a newspaper office, to the injury of the man who did his duty fairly. The duties of a city editor who makes most of the assignments, are very arduous, and he is usually a nervous man, always in a hurry. It is quite natural, then, that the first man on hand is often sent out to do a most weighty piece of interviewing, without reference to his fitness for the task. Misstatements and other errors have thus sometimes crept into this class of work, through the carelessness or necessities of those in authority. Hence the frequent distrust that lingers in the public mind when some important interview is printed. From the very nature of things, then, it is easy for a public man to discredit the work of the interviewer if it does not happen to suit him, and all because the rush and crush in a daily newspaper office forbid careful work and careful supervision. Many elderly journalists, who are still in harness and have made a name, were good correspondents, and that means, as a rule, a good interviewer. Murat Halstead, beginning life years ago as a reporter, did some great work in both of these branches of newspaper endeavour, as also did the brilliant Henry Watterson after the war, and Joe Howard, George Alfred Townsend, and a score of other fine writers.

"THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY OF REACHING THE PUBLIC."

It is the flavour of the talker, and not of the writer, that the reader wants, and no man in journalism has yet been found strong enough to intrude himself into this work to the satisfaction of the reader, no matter how entertainingly he can weave words. The demand which made the interview possible as a popular means of recording events, opinions, and recollections has ever stood as a rebuke to a broad licence of expression on the part of the writer that was not dominated by the views of the one speaking. The attempt to do this on the part of some journalists coupled with a fear as to the treatment of the matter by the editor after it reaches the office has made many public men very shy of answering questions upon important matters. But, despite all these drawbacks, they have one by one come to conclude that, after all, the interview is the only practical way of reaching the public, if they want their opinions read. Many of them, like Judge Black, have yielded reluctantly, and in this very reluctance I have found some of the most interesting phases of my work. Interviewing, like all other serious occupations of life, has a very broad vein of humour running through it, and it takes as many turns as the number of people operated upon.

SOME QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUCCESS.

One of the most important things for success in obtaining an interview from almost any one is to get the person addressed thoroughly at ease before turning the conversation upon the subject to be discussed. Therefore, one has to study the mood of the person before him, watch the action of the eyes, and the countenance, intently. Usually there is a deal of byplay between the two combatants, which sometimes grows very interesting. Frequently the one called upon is more anxious to get information than to impart it. Then the task is difficult, and the writer must be politic while being entertaining, and give his fish just so much line and no more. As a rule, almost any citizen who is of enough importance to be quoted is quite willing to amuse himself with the interviewer if he can. This friction of mind often produces good results, and always imparts a zest to the work that can never be had when you must plump the question square at a man and simply get a cold and passionless reply. Interviewing, then, is by no means an easy task. The person who follows it successfully must have constant command of his best faculties, and be fairly well-informed upon whatever topic he is talking about. Interviews often accomplish great results. I recall one that had a marvellous effect upon the whole country, and changed the accepted history of a quarter of a century in a single day.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 5, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Jadu nath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the special officer in charge of the Dalbham Estate, in the District of Singbhum, from the termination of his present appointment as Special Deputy Collector in charge of the revaluation work in Lohardugga.

Babu Bisseesur Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Midnapore District.

Babu Chunder Kanta Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for one year, under Articles 264 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd August last, in commutation of the privilege leave for three months granted to him under the order of the 19th idem.

Mr. J. G. Cumming, who has been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is apppointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Midnapore.

Babu Tariny Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the town of Calcutta.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, in the District of Hughly, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of that District.

Babu Kally Churn Ghose, Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, employed on special duty under the Corporation of Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. L. Palit is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Tipperah District.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. C. Brett, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Forbes, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. W. B. Power, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Crawfurd, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hughly, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. Cox, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Colleitor, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore District, on being relieved of his present appointmeni as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Farridpore.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, in the District of Chittagong, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. Matthews will act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr. N. Bonhani-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. G. W. Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Patna District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. E. Stayle, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Sarun District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and have charge of the Ranigunge Sub-Division of the Burdwan District, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. E. Geae is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of the Sarun District, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. E. N. Baker is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

Mr. C. J. S. Fiddler, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Mozufferpore District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Durbhanga.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, and is posted to the District of Noakholly.

Mr. E. H. C Walsh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Sitamarhi Sub-Division of the Mozafferpore District.

Mr. T. J. C. Grand, Officiating Mragistrate and Collector of Birbhum, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. E. V. Levinge, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sitamarhi, Mozafferpore is transferred to the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. W. Fiddian Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. N. K. Bose is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Furridpore.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Furridpore.

Lieutenant F. A. Shillingford, of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collecoter, Bankura, is vested with powers under Section 110 of the code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Kissory Lal Bannerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Goalundo Bench in the District of Furridpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, is temporarily deputed to Bankura.

Babu Uma Churn Mitter is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Naihati, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Mozufferpore and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Parmeswar Narain Mahta, Babu Bishu Nath Prashad Mahta and Babu Ramdhari Sahai

The Independent Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mozufferpore is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of tue second class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Raj Kumar Mitter of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Munshigunge in the District of Dacca.

Babu Gopi Mohun Singh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Municipal Bench at Bansberiah, in the District of Hughly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Chogda Bench in District of Nuddea, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Mr. Joseph Davidtch Melik Beglar and Babu Sidhesaur Chatterji.

Advertisements.

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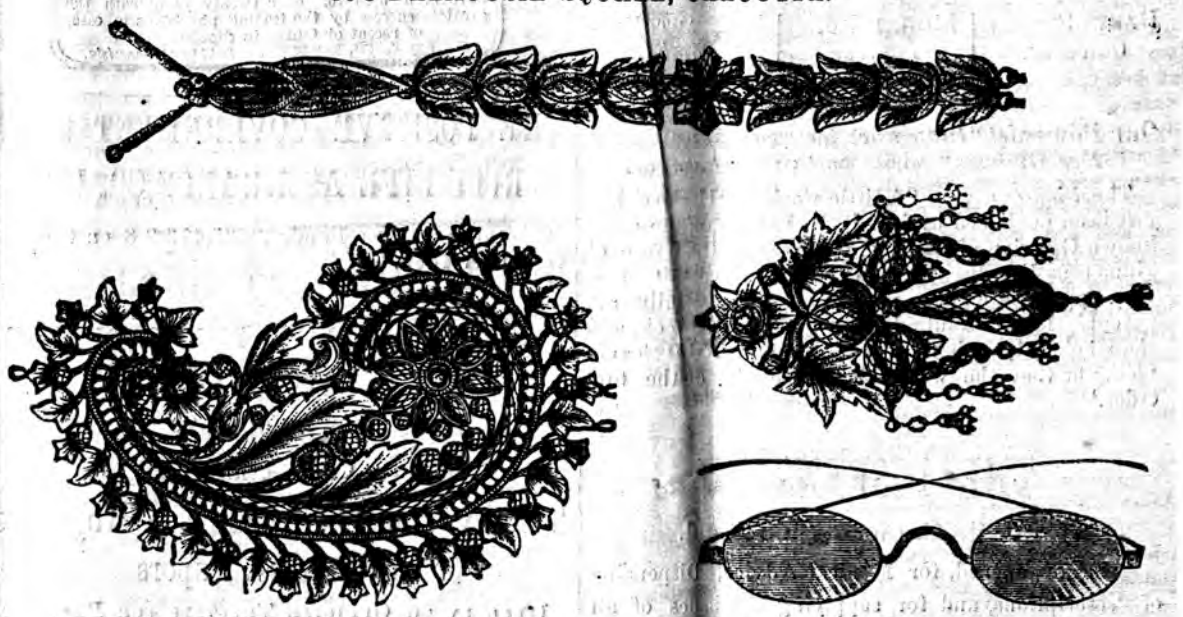

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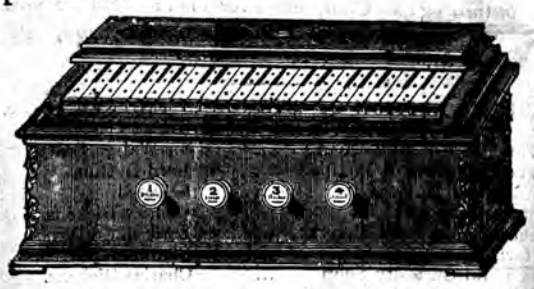

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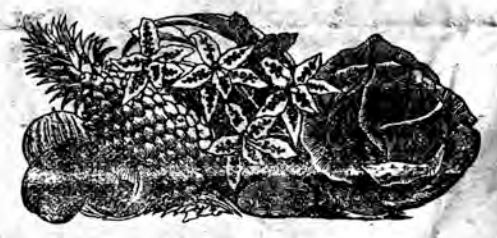

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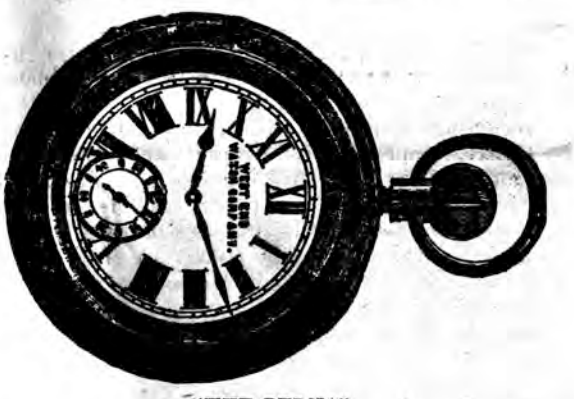

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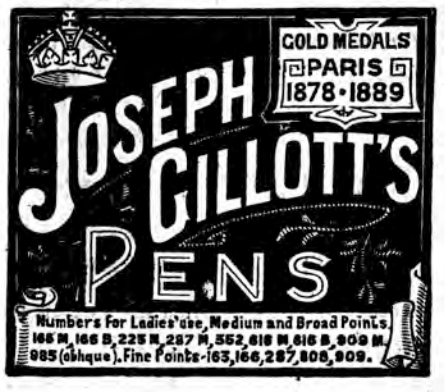
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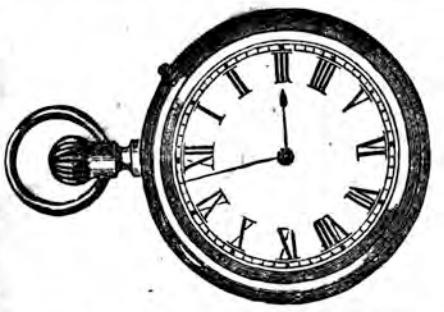

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